[THURSDAY, *October* 25, 1770.] (177) [NUMB. 1451.]

THE NEW-YORK GENERAL JOURNAL; OR, THE ADVERTISER.

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES, *both* FOREIGN *and* DOMESTICK.

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HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SUN's RISING and SETTING, till Thurſday next.

	☾'s Age.	High-Water	riſes ☉ H. M.	ſets ☉ H.	
THURSDAY	7	3	after 6 44	before 6	
FRIDAY	☽	4	6 45	6	
SATURDAY	9	4	6 46	6	
SUNDAY	10	5	6 47	6	First qu. Friday next, 12 Morn.
MONDAY	11	6	6 48	6	
TUESDAY	12	7	6 50	6	
WEDNESDAY	13	7	6 51	6	

Days 10 Hours 36 Minutes the 25th.

[*The following is inſerted by particular Deſire.*]

Mr. HOLT,

Pleaſe to inſert the following lines in your next paper,

TO the honour of the Reverend Mr. *George Whitefield*, one of the moſt extraordinary men, that this or any other age has produced —a perſon of ſingular endowments, and the moſt exalted piety,——his devotion was ſublime and raviſhing,——he liv'd upon earth like a citizen of heaven,——his love and benevolence to his fellow creatures, and his inceſſant endeavours to make mankind wiſe, pious, and happy,—his fervent zeal for the glory of God, and his tender compaſſion for periſhing ſinners, were perhaps unparalleled,——he preach'd a crucify'd Jeſus, and the peculiar doctrines of his goſpel with an apoſtolic ardour, perſeverance and ſimplicity.——In the pulpit he was unequal'd,—never did any other orator captivate his auditors, with ſuch a torrent of heavenly eloquence, or move and perſuade them with ſo great ſucceſs,——never perhaps did any other man travel ſo much, for the good of his fellow creatures, preach to ſo many and ſuch crowded audiences, convert ſuch a great numbers of ſouls, or ſo much advance the intereſts of Chriſtianity by his perſonal labours. Being of a truly catholic and evangelic temper, he had the ſingular honour of being eſteem'd and follow'd by good people of all denominations.——— Never was there a man in America ſo much beloved and reſpected, or whoſe death has been more regretted and lamented; he was indeed another flaming Elijah, a man full of faith and the holy ghoſt, and I queſtion, whether among all the miniſters of the goſpel, who have liv'd ſince the apoſtle Paul, any have ſo much reſembled him in his abundant labours, ſeraphic eloquence, ſublime devotion, noble boldneſs, exalted piety, diſintereſted benevolence, ſingular zeal for the glory of God, and the good of ſouls and other excellent accompliſhments, as this eminent and illuſtrious perſonage.——His death is an irreparable loſs to the churches of Chriſt,—his memory will be always dear to theſe provinces, and his fame tranſmitted to the lateſt generations. I have ſent you the following verſes, not as a tribute adequate to his merit, but only to teſtify my own gratitude, and excite ſome able genius to do more ample juſtice to his EXALTED CHARACTER.

WHEN in his country's cauſe, the warriour bleeds,
The grateful muſe records his mighty deeds;
Or when the patriot, yields his lateſt breath,
The ſorrowing crowds, in groans lament his death:
Shall then the goſpel preacher, die unſung,
To whom ſuperior worth and praiſe belong?
Awake, my muſe! and *Whitefield*'s merit paint,
And mourn the exit of this heaven-born ſaint;
His fame, his virtues, ſhall my ſong employ ——
The clergy's honour and the church's joy.
Whitefield! beloved of God, a ſhining light,
Blaz'd in his orb, beyond all others bright;
In him the pow'rs of eloquence combin'd,
And love, and zeal, with mingl'd luſtre join'd.
Each Chriſtian grace and every moral charm,
His mind adorn'd, with theſe his heart was warm;
So great his zeal for Chriſt, for ſouls his love,
That urg'd by theſe, no fear his heart could move.
O'er ſpacious tracts of land he wing'd his way,
Nor fear'd the fury of the raging ſea;
Nor injury, nor ſcorn, nor heat, nor cold,
Nor health declining, could the ſaint withhold.
When the redeemer call'd, he flew to obey,
His native land forſook, nor felt diſmay.
With ſtrong deſire he ſought this diſtant coaſt,
To ſave poor ſouls, in ſin and error loſt,
To preach glad tidings to the poor in heart,
And eaſe the breaſt that felt afflictions ſmart;
To comfort ſaints and ſinners to alarm,
And ſave his ſpecies from eternal harm.
Altho' diſeaſe oppreſs'd his lab'ring breath,
And worn-out nature threaten'd ſpeedier death;
He ſtill with loudeſt cries the ſinner preſt,
To come to Chriſt and ſeek in him his reſt.
Methinks I ſee him in the pulpit ſtand,
With graceful geſture and perſuaſive hand;
Whilſt with attention deep, the liſt'ning throng,
Admire the words proceeding from his tongue.
Struck by his arrows, harden'd ſinners ſtart,
Their looks betray the anguiſh of their heart;
With terror fill'd, to God they lift their eyes,
And fill his ear with penitential ſighs.
Rais'd by his voice, the mourning doubting faint,
No more deſponds, his heart no more is faint;
But with freſh ardour treads the heavenly road,
And ſlies exulting to his father God.
Juſt ſo the flow'r, ſcorch'd by the ſummer's heat
Withers and droops its leaves, with dew unwet:
But when it feels the ſoft diſtilling rain,
Straitway it rears its dying head again.
Methinks I hear him cry, 'Sinner! awake,
'To God return, thy evil ways forſake;
'Why wilt thou die when Chriſt thy ſaviour dear,
'With all the bleſſings of his grace ſtands near?
'Awake! Awake! Before Gods billows roll,
'O'er thy weak bark and overwhelm thy ſoul;
'To Jeſus fly, the only ſure retreat,
'From raging ſtorms of horror, guilt, and death.'
Then o'er the wretch he weeps with ſtreaming eyes,
Compaſſion urges and again he cries,——
'For jeſus' love, awake, poor ſoul awake!
'Leſt endleſs woe thy lig'ring ſteps o'ertake.'
Thus when a city burns with midnight flame,
Whilſt heedleſs mortals on their pillows dream,
The faithful watchmen ſound th' alarm and cry;
Up! ſleepers up! for if ye ſleep ye die.
Thus Xerxes wept, when he all penſive ſtood;
And ſaw his troops unfearing paſs the flood:
Troops which alas, tho' then in nature's bloom,
Muſt ſoon be buried in the ſilent tomb.
So warn'd the preacher, urging hard with tears,
And Sinai's thunder rang in ſinners ears;
Till hearts obdurate trembl'd at the word;
From ſin awoke, and call'd upon the Lord.
When Calvary's bloody ſcenes his tongue pourtraied,
What ſoul unmov'd, th' expiring God ſurvey'd?
The love of Chriſt the hearts of men conſtrain'd,
And from their eyes forth guſh'd the tear unfeign'd.
When hell he painted, horror ſeiz'd the bad;
When heav'n diſplay'd, the good man's heart was glad:
Immortal ſouls, tranſported by his word,
With glowing ardour long'd to meet the Lord;
Impatient wiſh'd to drop their ſinful clay,
And ſoar to regions of eternal day.
Never ſuch foretaſtes, ſure of heaven were felt,
As, (when he preach'd) God unto ſinners dealt.
He ſpoke of heav'n, like one from thence come down;
And in the pulpit, like a ſeraph ſhone:
All other preachers he did far exceed,
As the fair flower, excels the homely weed.
Not Tully's ſelf, who plead his country's cauſe,
Nor fam'd Demoſthenes, with ſuch applauſe,
Addreſt their hearers, as this preacher dear;
Nor could their eloquence with his compare.
To hear him talk, was like a heavenly feaſt,
Where each believer, was a royal gueſt;
And after his, all other ſermons were,
As after royal banqueſts, homely fare.
When Whitefield preach'd, to church the gathering crowd,
With earneſt ſteps and expectations flow'd.
When he aroſe in attitude to ſpeak,
The ſoul was all attention, all awake;
With eager draughts, ſhe drank his doctrine in,
As thirſty lands receive the falling rain.
But——Whitefield's dead, he bad the world adieu;
And to his Saviour's arms impatient flew:——
Cold is that tongue which warm'd the world before,
And thoſe perſuaſive hands ſhall move no more.
No more his lips ſhall ſaving truth diſpence,
And raviſh crowds, with heavenly eloquence;
No more o'er guilty minds, he'll ſhake the rod,
Or urge the terrors of an angry God.
What tho' no ſpouſe and children near and dear,
Wept round thy breathleſs corps and fun'ral bier;
Thouſands of ſouls converted by thy word,
With comfort fill'd, or ſtrengthen'd in the Lord,
For thee ſhall drop the tributary tear,
And in their breaſts thy lov'd idea bear.
Three kingdoms ſhall the loſs of thee deplore,
And grieve, dear man! that thou art now, no more.
No ſingle province, but a coutinent,
Which ſaw thy labours, ſhall thy death lament;
The loſs of ſuch abilities and zeal,
Is more than armies to the public weal.
No ſingle death in Britain's ſpacious realm,
With equal grief could Zion overwhelm.——

Proceedings of the Carolina Aſſembly, continued from our laſt.

Ordered, That Mr. Drayton and Mr. Cattell, do wait on the Lieutenant Governor with the meſſage.

Ordered, That Mr. Gadſden, and Mr. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, do carry the tax-bill to the council.

FRIDAY, the 31ſt day of Auguſt, 1770.

A meſſage from the Lieutenant Governor, by the clerk of the council, viz.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen.

IN anſwer to your Meſſage of yeſterday, deſiring me to inform you, whether I am reſtrained by any Inſtruction, from acquainting your houſe with any repreſentations I think fit to make to his Majeſty, or his miniſters, relating to the proceedings of your houſe; I inform you that I have no ſuch inſtruction; but that Lord Charles Montagu communicated to me, the contents of a letter which he had received from his Majeſty's Secretary of State, commanding the Governor not to communicate, to the Council or Aſſembly, any letter he may receive from the Secretary of State, without the King's leave. As that letter is not among thoſe public papers, which his Lordſhip left with me, at his departure from this province for England, I am uncertain how far it extends to the correſpondence carried on between the Secretary of State and the Governor, which beſides the confidential nature of ſuch correſpondence, confirms me in the opinion, of the impropriety of giving copies as deſired, without the royal leave. However, gentlemen, I tranſmitted to the Right hon. the Earl of Hillsborough, his Majeſty's principal Secretary of State for America, by the laſt packet, copies of your meſſage of the 22d inſtant, and of my anſwer thereto; and muſt wait the royal pleaſure thereupon. And I ſhall alſo tranſmit by the next packet, a copy of your preſent meſſage, with my anſwer thereto. And we may rely ſafely on the royal goodneſs and Juſtice of our moſt gracious Sovereign, to revoke any Inſtruction whenever it appears unreaſonable, founded on imperfect Repreſentations, or motives of proceeding, not fully underſtood.

You may be aſſured, I ſhall not conſider any requeſt to me, as unreaſonable or importunate, which is in my power to comply with, and which is neceſſary to inveſtigate truth, and to obtain Juſtice.

WILLIAM BULL.

Auguſt 31, 1770.

Then the houſe (according to order) proceeded to take into conſideration the report of the committee, to whom his Majeſty's additional inſtruction, and the Lieutenant Governor's meſſage relative thereto, were referred; and the ſaid report was read, paragraph by paragraph, for debate.

The firſt paragraph, being read a ſecond time, with an amendment which was made therero by the houſe, was agreed to.

Then the firſt, ſecond and third reſolutions, being ſeverally read, were agreed to.

The fourth reſolution being read, and a debate ariſing thereon.

Ordered, That the further conſideration of the ſaid report be poſtponed till Tueſday next.

Mr. Gadſden reported, that Mr. Charles Coteſworth Pinckney, and himſelf, had delivered the tax-bill to the council.

TUESDAY, the 4th day of September, 1770.

The houſe (according to order) reſumed the further conſideration of the report of the committee, to whom his Majeſty's additional inſtruction, and the Lieutenant-Governor's meſſage, relative thereto, were referred.

And the ſaid report being read throughout, with the ſeveral amendments which were made thereto by the houſe, were agreed to.

Ordered, That a meſſage be prepared, to be ſent to his honour the Lieutenant-Governor, with a copy of the ſaid report.

WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of September, 1770.

According to order, the following meſſage was prepared to be ſent to the Lieutenant-Governor, which being read a ſecond time, was agreed to.

May it pleaſe your honour,

YOUR meſſage of the 15th of Auguſt, together with the additional inſtruction accompanying the ſame, were referred to a Committee of this houſe, whoſe report thereupon, as agreed to by the houſe, we now take the liberty of laying before your honour.

By order of the houſe,

PETER MANIGAULT, Speaker.

Sept. 15, 1770.

Ordered, That Mr. Sheed, and Mr. John Huger, do wait on the Lieutenant-Governor, with the meſſage.

FRIDAY, the 7th Day of September, 1770.

Ordered, That a Meſſage be prepared, to be ſent to the Lieut. Governor, to inform his Honour, that, as his Majeſty's Council hath rejected the Tax-Bill, and the Ordinance for appointing a Public-Treaſurer, this Houſe therefore cannot agree to come into any Meaſure which may increaſe the Public-Debts; or to incur an Expence, which may never be in their Power to defray; or to raiſe large Sums of Money upon the People, which, by poſſibility, may come into unſafe and improper Hands; therefore to deſire his Honour will give this Houſe Leave to adjourn for ſix Months.

Accordingly, the following Meſſage was prepared; which being read a ſecond Time, was agreed to:

May it pleaſe your Honour,

THE Council having this Day informed the Houſe, that they had rejected the Tax-Bill on the firſt Reading, becauſe the Houſe had inſerted in the Eſtimate, a Sum to re-imburſe the Treaſurer, for Money lent upon the Faith of the Houſe; and that no Tax-Bill can paſs, in which that Sum ſtands; and thereby, not only aſſumed to themſelves, a Right to direct the Houſe in what Manner they muſt frame the Tax-Bill, and under what Reſtrictions they may be permitted to grant the Money of their Conſtituents to his Majeſty; and abſolutely prevented the Houſe from the Payment of a juſt Debt, which, neither Honour, nor common Honeſty, will ſuffer the Houſe to leave unpaid. And, as the Council have alſo rejected the Ordinance for appointing a Public Treaſurer, and thereby ſubjected the People's Money to fall into improper Hands, as none can ſay who may be appointed by your Honour's Succeſſors: The Houſe cannot agree to come into a Meaſure which may increaſe the Public Debts, or to incur an Expence, which it may never be in their Power to defray; or to raiſe large Sums of Money upon the People, which, by Poſſibility, may come into unſafe and improper Hands: We humbly deſire that your Honour will give this Houſe Leave to adjourn for ſix Months, to attend our private Affairs, as we are in no Hopes that our Attendance here, will at preſent, be of any Benefit to the Public. *By Order of the Houſe*,

Sept. 7th, 1770. PETER MANIGAULT, Speaker.

Ordered, That Col. Laurence, and Mr. Bee, do wait on the Lieut. Governor with the Meſſage.

SATURDAY, the 8th Day of September, 1770.

MESSAGE from the Lieutenant-Governor, by the Clerk of the Council:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen,

I AM ſorry to learn by your Meſſage of Yeſterday, that there is no Proſpect of doing any Buſineſs during this Sitting of the General Aſſembly. Before I put an End to it, I think proper to acquaint you, that I ſhall tranſmit to His Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State to be laid before the King, a Copy of your Reſolutions, relative to His Majeſty's laſt additional Inſtruction. Altho' this Matter is ſubmitted to the Royal Conſideration, I cannot forbear to obſerve, that whatever injurious Suſpicions are entertained, or Cenſures intended, which muſt impreſs Concern on an Heart of the leaſt Senſibility, tho' greatly alleviated by a Conciouſneſs of being unmerited I moſt chearfully truſt to my Actions, and not to Words, to determine whether I am a faithful Servant to the King, and a real and zealous Friend to this Province, which, in my Mind, are always inſeparable. Sept. 8, 1770. *WILLIAM BULL.*

SPEECH of the Lieutenant-Governor.

Honourable Gentlemen of His Majeſty's Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Aſſembly,

WE are now come to the End of the fourth Week, ſince the General Aſſembly have been ſitting, and I cannot but expreſs my Concern, for the Sake of the Province, that none of the beneficial or neceſſary Matters which were recommended to your Conſideration, have been brought to an happy Concluſion: I think it needleſs to continue you longer ſitting at preſent, and therefore, I prorogue the General Aſſembly to Tueſday the 16th Day of January next, and the General Aſſembly is accordingly prorogued to that Time.

LONDON, Auguſt 6.

We hear from Hamburgh, that three Dutch tranſports, of 600 tons each, are now in the Elbe, lading with naval ſtores for Breſt, Rochfort and Toulon.

We are informed, that ſeveral veſſels from one hundred to five hundred tons, are on the ſtocks at Colberg, Koningſburgh, and other towns of Ducal Pruſſia, ſubject to the Court of Berlin, that Prince's great aim being to become a maritime power.

Letters from Liſbon mention, that Count La Lippe, Generaliſſimo of the Portugueſe land forces had been ſent for to Court on urgent buſineſs, and was daily expected there from Germany.

By advices from Madrid we are informed, that the court had given orders for a ſtrict guard to be kept upon the King's magazines and dock yards at Ferrol, Cadiz, and Carthagena.

Extract of a Letter from Palma, in the iſland of Majorca, July 8.

"By a French Veſſel this moment arrived from Algier, we are informed that four Daniſh ſhips of the line arrived there the firſt of this month, and continued in the road all that day, waiting for two frigates, two bombketches, and four tranſports, which joined them the day following. On the 3d they entered the bay, where they caſt anchor and hoiſted the white flag. Upon this the Dey ſent the French Conſul, with the captain of the port, to know the intention of that ſquadron; and the anſwer they received from the commandant was, "that the King of Denmark his maſter, demanded peace with the Algerines on the conditions contained in a packet which he delivered to them; the firſt article of which was, to reſtore all the Daniſh ſlaves with the three Daniſh prizes lately taken, and to pay all expences of this armament." This packet having been delivered to the Dey, he ordered all the artillery to be immediately tranſported to the Lantern: and in the night between the 4th and 5th, the Algerines began to throw bombs at the Daniſh ſhips, but they all burſted in the air without doing any damage to the ſhips; and the bad quality of the powder with which their artillery were ſerved, prevented its having any effect. The Daniſh ſhips in return, began to play their artillery, but without bullets. On the 5th, however, the Daniſh bomb ketches drew up on the ſide of Poneot, and the four ſhips formed a line to ſupport them. The Algerines ſent ſome gallies and galliots with a view to ſurpriſe and deſtroy the bomb-ketches; but the ſituation of the ſhips prevented the project taking effect. In the night between the 6th and 7th, the bomb-ketch began to play; at which time the French ſhip, which brings this news, put to ſea; and the next day, at the diſtance of ten leagues heard the continual report of artillery.

They write from Peterſburgh, that the Court has received ſome favourable accounts from Count Tottleben, who having been joined by the legion compoſed of eight or ten thouſand men, which was raiſed in Aſtracan, had marched againſt the Turks, who attempted to penetrate into Georgia, and had beat two baſhaws, after which he purſued them as far as Erzerum: That the Empreſs of Ruſſia was extremely pleaſed with the good behaviour of general Tottleben, and had accordingly ſent an expreſs to him with ſome further inſtructions as well as to confirm her approbation of his conduct; ſo that what has been lately publiſhed, as if the Turks had beaten a Prince of Georgia, who had join'd his troops to the Ruſſians, ſeems to be falſe.

It is certain Mr. Alderman Townſend will be Lord Mayor of this city the enſuing year.

It is certain, that the Bey of Tunis and other States of Barbary have offered to join the Moors againſt the Spaniards.

It is ſaid that the conduct and moderation of the chief Magiſtrate of a certain great city is ſo agreeable to the court, that it has been taken particular notice of by a certain great perſonage.

We hear a noble Earl has poſitively refuſed to preſide at the Admiralty board without being inveſted with the full power of his office, which is ſo far from being the caſe of the preſent occupier, that it is actually affirmed he cannot even give away a purſer's warrant without the conſent of ſuperior powers.

It is highly probable that whenever the King of Pruſſia ſhall declare either for the Ruſſians or Turks, the operations of the war will ſoon be at an end, for the ſtrokes of that monarch are of the deciſive kind.

It is aſſerted with the utmoſt confidence, that a new firſt Lord of the Admiralty will be declared the beginning of next week.

We hear the cauſe of the Duke of Portland's appearance at Court yeſterday, was his grace's being ſent for by his Majeſty, in order to offer him ſome high employment in the adminiſtration.

The plan of operations ſaid to be laid down by the Turks in the preſent campaign againſt the Ruſſians, we are informed, is that their infantry, in which they are inferior to the Ruſſians, ſhall be kept, and for the moſt part, in and about their ſtrong places, while their cavalry, in which they are more numerous, are to keep the field, and to fall upon the enemy as opportunity may offer.

They write from Paris, that meſſengers with diſpatches are daily paſſing and repaſſing from the court of Vienna to that of Verſailles; but that the ſubject of theſe diſpatches was kept a profound ſecret.

It may be a ſatisfaction to the public to be informed after all the exaggerated accounts of the loſſes to the government by the fire at Portſmouth dock yard, the whole value of the ſtores will not amount to more than 50,000l. The greateſt part of the buildings conſumed were deſtined to be pulled down in two years time, and the materials would have been diſpoſed of for fire-wood.

NEWPORT, October 15.

Laſt week a ſmall ſloop having driven out to ſea by a hard gale in her paſſage from New-York, to the Jerſeys, and almoſt filled with water, was met by a veſſel belonging to our River and brought into this harbour; the people all ſaved.

BOSTON, October 18.

We hear the goods which have been ſtored in this town by the committee of inſpection for ſome time paſt, are now delivering out to their reſpective owners.

We hear that the ſum of 25,000l. only is to be aſſeſſed on the polls and rateable eſtates of this Province the enſuing year.

Yeſterday morning arrived here his Majeſty's ſhip Gibraltar, from Plymouth in England, in 8 weeks.

We hear Captain Biſhop was ſoon to ſail from England for this place in the Huſſar, as alſo the Mercury ſloop.

We hear the Mermaid and Glaſgow men of war are ſoon expected both from Halifax.

His Majeſty's ſhips now in this harbour, lying in a range before the town, are,

Ships Names.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Salisbury,	50	*Commodore* GAMBIER: *Capt. Perkins.*
Boſton,	32	*Capt. Parker.*
Roſe	20	*Capt. Caldwel.*
Gibraltar.	20	*Capt. Bond.*
Beaver,	14	*Capt. J. Lindſey.*
Senegal,	14	*Capt. Sir Thomas Rich.*
Hope armed Schooner,		*Capt. Dawſon.*
Halifax ditto,		*Capt. Glaſsford.*

Laſt Sunday died at Portſmouth, advanced in years, the honourable Benning Wentworth, Eſq; late Governor of New-Hampſhire.

NEW-LONDON, October 12.

Captain Leeds from Hiſpaniola, adviſes, that earthquakes continue to be very frequently felt at Port au Prince; and that the inhabitants have given over all attempts to rebuild the place; they live at preſent in Huts which are erected with little trouble and expence; the houſes they have attempted to build have been conſtantly thrown down.

[*The following piece which we were deſired to publiſh a week or two ago, was then omitted for want of room. But as the publiſher of this paper makes it a point to give every one free and equal liberty to declare their ſentiments, eſpecially when the public good is the end propoſed, it is now inſerted, though there is ſome alteration of circumſtances, ſince it was written.*]

New-Jerſey, October 2, 1770.

Mr. PRINTER,—Pleaſe to inſert the following.

AT this critical conjuncture when the liberties of America are at ſtake, every head ſhould be thinking and every hand active for the public good. The greater part of the colonies are ſtill united in adhering to the non-importation agreement, notwithſtanding the *Punic* perfidy of many of the inhabitants of New-York, in ſpite of all their endeavours to ſcatter the ſeeds of diſcord among their neighbours, by their repeated publications of letters ſaid to be from England, but which carry evident marks of forgery with them, and in ſpite of their idle accuſations of the Boſtonians, which they have ſo frequently and carefully retailed from a pamphlet drawn up by thoſe enemies to American freedom, the *Commiſſioners*, and publiſhed by their printer *Mein*, as inveterate and active an oppoſer to the agreement, as there is perhaps on the continent. The Philadelphians, notwithſtanding the ſhort-lived triumph of the New-York importers, are adopting, in concert with Boſton, the Maryland agreement; ſo that there will be but one member of this great continental body that we could wiſh to ſee amputated. Intereſt will operate upon thoſe deſerters of the public cauſe, tho' the cries and execrations of their country may not: And I hope the few hints I ſhall propoſe will be received with all the warmth of men glowing with the love of freedom, and improved and purſued with reſolution and conſtancy, as containing the ſtrongeſt proofs of our abhorrence of the meaſures of thoſe men, and being the moſt likely to touch them in their tendereſt part, their intereſt.

Some weeks ago I read a piece in the New-York papers, propoſing ſome methods to improve Amboy as a place of trade. I was much pleaſed with the invention, tho' I did not think the plan well laid; for however advantageous the ſituation and harbour of that city may be, which indeed juſtly deſerved all the encomiums paſſed on them, yet it would be abſurd to ſuppoſe that any conſiderable number of merchants could be prevailed on to remove thither, from New-York or any other place where they are well fixed, and begin the world anew, as it were, merely to manifeſt their diſapprobation of the defection of the New-York majority; eſpecially as they could have no ſecurity that the traders of that province would give them the preference for any conſiderable length of time,——Public ſpirit has often done wonders; but a man's own intereſt is generally his moſt powerful motive to action. To make it the intereſt, therefore, of the inhabitants of New-Jerſey, and particularly the traders, will be the ſureſt means for ſucceſs in improving that city as a place of trade. I would therefore propoſe—That a number of rules and articles for carrying on buſineſs be framed, by ſome able hand, in the name of a company, to be ſtyled the *united company of New-Jerſey*.——That the aſſembly be petitioned to paſs an act, or the governor be prayed to grant letters of incorporation to the ſaid company; not for an excluſive trade, but to enable them to ſue and be ſued in that capacity,——That directors and other officers be appointed, in the manner of the Eaſt-India company in England,—That a ſubſcription be opened, inviting all who wiſh well to the province and American freedom, eſpecially the traders, to become adventurers,———That no perſon ſhall ſubſcribe leſs than £.50 or £.100,——That the ſubſcription be cloſed and the trade commence on a certain day, after which no ſubſcriptions to be received, at leaſt till after the expiration of one year,——That a ſettlement be made annually, and the profits or loſſes ariſing from the trade be carried to the debit or credit of the adventurers, in proportion to the ſums they reſpectively ſubſcribe, and—That at the end of 3, 5 or 7 years, when the joint ſtock grows more than

sufficient to carry on the trade, dividends be made of so much per cent. as can be spared; and, in short,——That the whole be framed on the plan, and conducted on the principles of the East-India company, as near as may be, considering the different circumstances of the two companies. I am confident such a plan of trade would be attended with success:—for how could it fail when the adventurers themselves have it in their power, and would undoubtedly for their own interest use their influence to promote it? Such an united company would have a credit to trade far beyond their stock, and need not doubt of disposing of any quantity of goods, provided their assortments were laid in with proper care and judgment. This plan is attended with the greatest advantages to the country shopkeeper. As matters are now, the retailer in the country pays a very heavy tax to the New-York merchant, who besides the prime cost of his goods, charges the shop-keepers with an advance of 20 or 25 per cent; whereas by subscribing to this design, he becomes a double gainer; for besides his ordinary profits, he not only saves, but has his proportion of the profit of that very advance, which formerly he used to pay to the New-York merchant. The subscribers being spread about in the country, would have a mighty influence in diverting the course of trade from New-York to Amboy, particularly the traders, who by purchasing up the commodities of the country, and selling them to the company for exportation, would greatly increase the stock, and consequently each subscriber's profit. In every view the plan is highly advantageous as well as public-spirited, and would no doubt meet with the encouragement of the other provinces. This united company would encourage merchants from different places to settle at Amboy; for in a few years, it may well be supposed, the demand for goods would so far exceed what it does at present, that it would be impossible to supply it out of one store, however large or well filled; which will undoubtedly draw others to open stores there—and give the united company occasion to enlarge their trade still more.——Would to heaven these few hints may excite some public spirited persons to push forward, a scheme so profitable and patriotic, and convince the public, that by subscribing to it, they not only most eminently serve their country, but put their money out to the best interest. NEO CÆSARIENSIS.

NEW-YORK, October 25.

[For the following particular Account, we are obliged to a Correspondent].

On Thursday Morning last his Excellency the Right Honourable the EARL OF DUNMORE, our Governor, arrived at Sandy-Hook, in his Majesty's Ship the Tweed. The Wind being unfavourable for the Ship to come up, his Excellency set off in the Man of War's Barge, and about three in the Afternoon landed at the White-Hall Stairs, accompanied by Sir William Draper, Lord Drummond, the Commander of the Tweed, and Capt. Foy, his Lordship's Secretary. Upon his Excellency's Landing he was received by his Honour the Lieutenant Governor, General Gage, the Mayor, Recorder, and Members of the City Corporation, the Gentlemen of his Majesty's Council, the City Members, the Attorney General, the Clergy of all Denominations, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Officers of the Army and Navy, the principal Gentlemen and Merchants of the City, the Lawyers in their Robes, with a large and numerous Concourse of People, of all Ranks, who attended his Lordship to Fort-George, with the loudest Acclamations of Joy, signified by repeated Huzza's. Immediately on the Landing of his Excellency, the Battery Guns began firing, and continued during the Procession to the Fort, where his Lordship was introduced to the Gentlemen of the City. From the Fort his Excellency, accompanied by the Gentlemen before mentioned, proceeded to the City Arms, where a genteel and polite Entertainment was prepared by the Lieutenant Governor. After Dinner a Number of the most loyal, constitutional, and patriotic Toasts were given and drank by the Company that dined with his Honour. On Friday, at eleven in the Morning his Excellency's Commission as Governor of this Colony, was read in Council, and the Oaths required by Law administered. After which his Excellency, attended by the Lieutenant Governor, General Gage, Sir William Draper, Lord Drummond, the Gentlemen of his Majesty's Council, the City Corporation, the Attorney-General, the Clergy, principal Gentlemen of the City, the Officers of the Army and Navy, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Gentlemen of the Law, and a large Body of the People, proceeded, amidst repeated Shouts and Acclamations to the City-Hall, where his Lordship's Commission was published in the usual and accustomed Manner. From the City-Hall his Lordship, attended as before, repaired to Bolton's Tavern, where another elegant Entertainment was provided by his Honour our worthy Lieutenant Governor, at which his Excellency the Governor, General Gage, Sir William Draper, Lord Drummond, the Members of his Majesty's Council, the City Representatives, the Gentlemen of the Army and Navy, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Mayor, Recorder, Attorney-General, and other public Officers, and many of the most respectable Gentlemen of the City dined. After Dinner the Healths of his Majesty, the Royal Family, with many other loyal and patriotic Toasts, were again given and drank. His Lordship in the Evening was pleased to favour the Gentlemen of the City and Army with his Company at a Ball, which consisted of a splendid and brilliant Appearance of Gentlemen and Ladies. The City was handsomely and genteelly illuminated, and every other Demonstration of the sincerest Joy given, that a loyal and affectionate People could demonstrate upon so interesting and happy an Occasion. On the Sunday following, his Excellency was attended by Sir William Draper, Lord Drummond, the Mayor, Recorder, and the City Corporation, the Gentlemen of his Majesty's Council, the City Members, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Episcopal Clergy, the Church Wardens and Vestrymen of Trinity Church, the Attorney General and a great Number of the most respectable Gentlemen of the City, from the Council Chamber in Fort George to the Old English Church, where an excellent and well adapted Sermon was preached, by the Rev. Doctor AUCHMUTY, to a very crowded and most respectable Audience.

On Friday last, the Day after the Governor's Arrival, A Number of Gentlemen had a genteel Dinner at Hampden-Hall, where the following Toasts were drank, viz.

1. The KING. 2. The QUEEN, PRINCE of WALES, and all the ROYAL FAMILY. 3. The Right Hon. the EARL of DUNMORE. 4. A total Abolition of all Party-Spirit, by the just and equal Administration of the EARL of DUNMORE. 5. Great-Britain and her Colonies. 6. The Navy and Army. 7. The Protesting Lords and Dissenting Commons. 8. Unanimity to the Colonies to the latest Posterity. 9. All the Friends of America in Great-Britain, Ireland, and the Colonies. 10. More Public Virtue and Integrity, and less Venalty throughout the British Empire. 11. Lord Chatham. 12. Lord Camden. 13. Sir George Savill. 14. General Conway. 15. Colonel Barre. 16. Mr. Burke. 17. The Freedom of Elections. 18. The Liberty of the Press.

In the Evening the Gentlemen at Hampden-Hall, had a large Bonfire erected in the Commons, where was assembled the greatest Number of People ever seen on the like Occasion. Most of the Houses were handsomly illuminated, and a genteel Ball was given by the Gentlemen of the Town and Army, at Bolton's.

On Sunday the 14th Instant, Sermons were preached in both the Presbyterian Churches in this City, on the mournful Occasion of the Rev. Mr. WHITEFIELD's Death, by the Rev. Doctor RODGERS, from Matthew xxv. 21, "His Lord said unto him, well done thou good "and faithful Servant, thou hast been faithful over a few "Things, I will make thee Ruler over many Things; "enter thou into the Joy of thy Lord:"—Which Passage of Scripture he applied with great Propriety to the Character and Reward of that eminent Servant of Christ.—The Rev. Mr. TREAT also took proper Notice of this melancholy Event.

Wednesday last departed this Life, at West-Chester, in the 64th Year of his Age, Peter De Lancey, Esq; many Years one of the Representatives in General Assembly for that County: A Gentleman well esteemed in his public as well as private Character.—His Remains were decently intered at that Place on Friday, attended by a great Number of Gentlemen belonging to this City.—He was Brother to the late Hon. James De Lancey, Esq; Lieutenant Governor of this Province.

We hear from Huntington on Long Island, that on Friday, Sept. 28th, departed this life OBADIAH PLATT, Esq; of that place; a man of unblemished piety, exemplary morals, and remarkable steadiness and fidelity in the discharge of his trust, as a civil magistrate. His death is very much and very justly lamented, not only by his family and relatives as a private, but by all his neighbours and acquaintance, as a public loss.

It is reported in town that there is advice from North-Carolina, that a man, formerly belonging to this town, is taken up there, and to be sent here in irons, on suspicion of being the murderer of Anthony Collins on the 2d of July last, as mention'd in this paper of the 5th of that month, for which George Seymour was taken up on suspicion, and from sundry circumstances supposed to be guilty, but discharged for want of proof. The discovery of this other man, is said to be by his offering for sale a petty augre, (described in one of our news papers, as stolen from Col. De Lancey, about the same time the account of the murder and robbery was publish'd) which caused him to be suspected and taken up; it is also said the money found upon him agreed with that of which the murdered man was robbed, and that a boy carried from hence in the pettyaugre, confirmed the truth of most of the particulars of which he was suspected.

We hear from New Fairfield in Connecticut, that the Wife of Samuel Hungerford, of that Place, (who is in the 43d Year of her Age, and has now living 12 of her own Children, and five Grand-Children) on the 21st Day of September last, spun by Day-light in about 12 Hours, on a common Spinning-Wheel, 126 Skeins of good fine Worsted Yarn, tho' under the Disadvantage of having a young sucking Child to take care of. This can be attested by two young Women who carefully reel'd the Yarn. The laudable Ambition of both Sexes, and all Degrees of People in the British Colonies, (notwithstanding the Discouragement and Opposition of some few among them) still increases, to encourage Industry, Frugality and Manufactories among ourselves, that we may not long depend for the Necessaries of Life, upon those who would ungratefully take Advantage of our Necessities, to deprive us of our natural Rights and Liberties.

We hear from Elizabeth-Town, New-Jersey, that on Saturday the 13th Instant, the following melancholy Accident happened near that Place, viz. A Boy of about 10 Years of Age, Son of Mr. Richard Townley, being sent of an Errand, turned aside and stop'd at a Meadow on the Way, to look at another Boy who was mowing with a Sithe, a Business he was not used to, whom he unwarily approached so near, that the other who struck irregularly, reach'd him with the Point of the Sithe, which penetrated the inside of the upper Part of his Thigh near the Groin, to the Bone, and beyond it, dividing the main Artery. Of this dreadful Wound, notwithstanding all the Assistance that could be given him, he bled to Death in less than an Hour, and before a Surgeon could arrive.

On Monday last sail'd for London, the ship New-York, Capt. Haight, with whom went passengers, Lieut. Col. Leslie of his majesty's 64th regiment, major Pullaine of the 16th, &c.

On Tuesday sailed for London, the ship York, Captain Berton, with whom went passengers, Ensign Malle of the 29th regiment, with another gentleman and lady.

And Yesterday sailed for the same place, the ship Dutchess of Gordon, Capt. Winn, with whom went passengers, Sir William Draper his Lady; and family, Capt. Collins and his Lady, Mr. Lindley Murray, and Mr. John Doty, the latter of whom goes for episcopal ordination.

The Death of His Excellency Lord Bottetourt, Governor of Virginia, is currently reported in Town, but we cannot hear what Authority there is for the Report, nor whence it came.

CUSTOM-HOUSE NEW-YORK, INWARD ENTRIES.

Sloop Charming Polly, St. Croix; and Defiance, Tillinghast, from Rhode-Island; William and Elizabeth, Cannon, St. Lucea; Three Friends, Darrell, Curacoa, Brig Britannia, Pherson, Hispaniola.

OUTWARD.

Brig Bristol Packet, Craig, for Honduras; Pompey, Healy; and Schooner Susanna, Jauncey, St. Augustine. Sloop Sally, Andre, Jamaica; Pensacola Packet, Offutt, Pensacola; Speedwell, Smith, Boston.

CLEARED.

Sloop Phœnix, Seymour, to St. Christophers; Two Sisters, Smith, St. Croix; Sarah and Elizabeth, Cox, St. Eustatia; Lydia, Freebody, jun. and Sally, Green, Rhode-Island. Schooner Windsor, Davison, Virginia; Liberty, Davison, St. Augustine. Ship Dutchess of Gordon, Winn; and Brig Hand in Hand, Berrien, London.

Just arrived from EUROPE,

The celebrated HYMEN SAUNDERS:

WHO begs leave to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen of New-York, that he intends exhibiting several new and astonishing performances in the dexterity of hand, different from what has been hitherto attempted, and such as was never seen in this province. His first night will commence on Monday next the 29th of this instant October, at the house of Mr. Hyet, on Hunter's-Quay, Where he will endeavour to merit the continuance and approbation of the company.

His dexterity of hand, or grand deception, will consist of variety of entertaining, as well as surprising tricks; and for the better accommodating the company, his performance will be divided into acts, between each act will be a concert of music; the room illuminated and well air'd.

Admittance half a Dollar.

Mr. Saunder's stay in this city will be but a few weeks.—Whoever desires a private exhibition, by giving a day's notice to Mr. Saunder's, at his lodgings at Mr. Isreal's, opposite the honourable John Watts's, will be waited on, except when he performs in public. 5 1 54

PURSUANT to an order to me directed, I do hereby give notice to the governors of the college of the province of New-York, in the city of New-York in America, That they are desired to meet at the house of Mr Bolton, in the Broad-way, in this city, on Thursday the first day of November next, at three o'clock in the afternoon. Dated October 25th, 1770. 5 1 54

Just published, and to be sold at the Printing-Office at the Exchange, Price 3s. 6d. per Doz. or 6d. single,

FREEMAN's NEW-YORK ALMANACK,

For the Year 1771.

Containing a great Variety of Matters, useful & entertaining, also Pocket Almanacks, at 8s. per Doz. or 1s. single.

WANTED,

A *Complete Cook*, man or woman:

Such a person, who can bring an unexceptionable *recommendation*, may hear of great wages, by inquiring of the printer. It is desired that no person without the above requisites, will apply. 5 1 54

Just opened Store, and to be sold,

By WILLIAM WICKOFF,

On Cruger's wharf, formerly occupied by Hasencliver, & Co.

MADEIRA wine, rum, sugar, molasses, tea, coffee, allspice, pepper, ginger, nutmegs, indigo, chocolate, &c. He also has flour, middlings, cornell, rye meal, &c. All those who shall be pleased to favour him with their custom, may depend upon being serv'd on the best terms.

New-York Oct. 24, 1770. 5 1—

To be sold for no Fault, but want of Employ,

A Likely negro wench, about 24 years of age, she is a good cook and understands all kinds of house work: For further particulars inquire of the printer. 5 1 54

A Person who writes a good hand, understands book-keeping, is qualified to take charge of a Tavern cellar, and can bring a good recommendation, may receive very good wages, at the New-York arms, of RICHARD BOLTON,

Who also wants one or two good waiters. 5 1 54

POET'S CORNER.

A New Favourite Song for the Ladies.

THough man has long boasted an absolute sway,
While woman's hard fate was, love, honour, obey;
At length over wedlock fair liberty dawns,
And the Lords of Creation, must put in their horns;
For Hymen among ye proclaims his decree
When husbands are tyrants, their wives may be free.

2. Away with your doubts, your surmises and fears,
'Tis Venus beats up for her gay volunteers;
Insist at her banner, you'll vanquish with ease,
And make of your husbands what creatures you please;
To arms then ye fair ones, and let the world see,
When husbands are tyrants, their wives will be free.

3. The rights of your sex wou'd ye e'er see restor'd,
Your tongues shou'd be us'd as a two-edged sword;
That dear piercing weapon each husband must dread,
Who thinks of the marks you may place on his head:
Then wisely unite, till the men all agree,
That woman, dear woman, shall ever be free.

4. No more shall the wife, all as meek as a lamb,
Be subject to "Zounds do you know who I am."
Domestic politeness shall flourish again,
When women take courage to govern the men;
Then stand to your charter, and let the world see,
Tho' husbands are tyrants, their wives will be free.

TO BE SOLD,
At SIMPSON's, in Stone-Street,
A Parcel of choice COCOA, just imported; also West-India rum, cotton muscovado sugars, indigo; old mountain, tent, and Frontinac wines; castile soap, raisins, sweet oil, black and white wampum, with Indian pipes and trinkets. 50 53

Muscovado SUGARS,
Of the first Quality, and
West-India RUM,
TO BE SOLD, by
CORNELIUS P. LOW,
In WALL-STREET. 50 53

JUST IMPORTED,
And to be sold, by
GREG, CUNNINGHAM & Co.
A Parcel of choice Irish butter, at 10d. ½ per lb. and yard wide and ¼ linens. They have also for sale, yard wide, and ¼ cotton checks. 50 53

TO BE SOLD,
By HERMAN GOUVERNEUR,
On Hunter's Quay;
CHOICE hysong and fushong teas; striped muslins, Harlem stripes; a quantity of fine sizable cordage, cables and hausers, also a few casks of 30d. nails, cheap for cash. 50 53

RUN away from John Anthony of the city of New-York, cordwainer, an apprentice lad, named Ezekiel Johnston about 18 years of age, about five feet four inches high, short dark hair; had on when he went away, a chocolate coloured coat double breasted, blue German serge waistcoat and breeches grey ribb'd stockings, and a good castor hat; was seen going through New-Rochelle, on monday at noon, and intends for Rhode Island or Boston. Whoever takes up said apprentice, and sends him to his master, shall have Four Pounds reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by his said master. 50 53

Philadelphia, October 8th. 1770.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away Yesterday Morning, from the Subscriber's Mills, on Pennypack, an Irish Servant Lad named HUGH BAKER, a forward, hearty, active Fellow, about 19 Years of Age, 5 Feet 8 Inches high, has a tolerable good Countenance, rather pale in the Face, and when spoke to is apt to move his Head to and fro, as well as to keep his Body and Feet in Motion, walks clumsily; he can write and cast up Invoices and Accounts, wears remarkably long brown Hair, frequently tied behind, but may perhaps cut it off, to prevent being apprehended; Had on, and took with him, a half worn Beaver Hat, two white Shirts, one new the other somewhat worn; two Pair Trowsers, one of Bed-ticken the other of striped Cotton; two Jackets, one Linsey, without Sleeves, the other a new Lapelled Serge, lined with white, and has Sleeves; a Pair of good Buckskin Breeches, half-worn milled Stockings, and a Pair of half-worn Shoes, with Brass or yellow Metal Buckles. It is supposed he will get on board some outward bound Vessel. This Fellow ran away in May last, was taken up at Charlestown, in Maryland, brought up to New-Castle and there confined in Gaol for some Days. Whoever secures the said Servant in any of his Majesty's Gaols, so that the Subscribers may have him again, shall be entitled to the above Reward, besides reasonable Charges, from ROBERT LEWIS, jun. or ROBERT and ELLIS LEWIS.

N. B. All Masters of Vessels are desired not to carry him off. If taken up in New-York, apply to Thomas Franklin, jun. Merchant. 50 53

A Most accurate and excellent map of the colony of Virginia, taken from actual surveys, finely engraved and beautifully printed on 4 sheets of royal paper, price 30s Virginia currency, each, (equal to 5 dollarrs) may be had on application to the printer, here one of the maps may be seen. 43—

ON *Thursday Night the 11th Instant,* *there was left at the House of Henry Burtsell, by the Staten-Island Ferryman, a large bay HORSE. The proper Owner is desired to call for the Horse, prove his Property and pay the Charges.*

N. B. The Horse answers to the Description of Mr. David Deshler's Advertisement in the Pennsylvania Journal. 50 53

To be sold, at public Vendue,
On Thursday the 25th October instant, at the Merchant's-Coffee-House, the five undermentioned houses and lots of ground, belonging to the estate of Mr. Mordecay Gomez, deceased, situated in Ann's-street, opposite Mrs. Huddleston's, and near Alderman Brewerton's, viz.

No. 1. The corner house and lot of ground, late in occupation of Hutson Goff, Mason.
2. The house and lot next door.
3. The house and lot do. do.
4. The house and lot do. do.
5. The house and lot do. do.
} all tenanted.

Also a house and lot of ground in Battoe-street, in occupation of William Williams painter. The said house having a bake house and oven, very convenient for a baker, Conditions will be made known at the time of sale; when an indisputable title will be given to the purchasers. For further particulars enquire of the printer. 49 52

The GUITTAR,
TAUGHT By
W. C. HULETT,
DANCING MASTER,
WHO has open'd his public DANCING-SCHOOL, at his House in Broad-Street, near the Corner of Beaver-Street, at three o'Clock in the Afternoons; and an Evening-School, for such Gentlemen and Ladies who cannot attend in the Day Time.—He flatters himself that the Performance of several of his Scholars, has convinced the judicious and impartial, of his Ability as a Master.

He teaches the Minuet and Country Dances, by the Whole, by the Month, or Quarter,——and likewise the Violin, German Flute, and the Use of the small Sword. 48—

WANTED,
As a CLERK and MANAGER,
A *Person who understands Book-keeping by double Entry, at an Iron Work about Forty Five Miles from this City, he must be well recommended.*

N. B. Also a Person who understands making and steeling Smith's Anvils, will meet with great Encouragement. Enquire of the Printer 37 50

Dry Goods return'd from Antigua,
Which were not permitted to be landed last fall, out of the snow Jane, Davis Ross, master, from London.
A parcel of dry goods, suitable for the season, and will be sold at a cent. only, for cash, by
JACOBUS VAN ZANDT,
Near the Coffee-House;

ROSE blanket,	Bed bunts, 6-4 to 8-4,
3 ½ point kersey Indian	Superfine Holland sheeting,
Ditto,	Mens mill'd hose,
2 ½ do.	Scarlet do.——Caps,
1—do.	Womens leather shoes,
Bath coatings,	Rich green English damask,
Blue naps,	Blue do.
Embossed serges and flannels,	Crimson do.
Fine plain camblets,	Pink do.
Double do.	Yellow do.

As also a few pipes of genuine old Madeira wine, good brandy, with a quantity of bees-wax, raisins of the sun, in jars, &c. 48 51

JOHN AMIEL,
At his Store in Smith-street, nearly opposite Mr. Augustus Van Horne's,——has for sale, wholesale and retale;

MADEIRA wine,	Spices of all sorts,
Red port do.	Capers and olives,
Spirits,	Anchovies,
Brandy,	Tamarinds,
Rum,	Durham mustard,
Geneva,	Pearl Barley,
Sugars,	Corks,
Hyson and bohea tea,	Scotch and rappee snuffs,
Coffee and chocolate,	French liquers,
Cask and jar raisins,	Florence oil.

With a variety of other articles in the grocery way, in which he hopes for the favour and custom of his friends. 41 51

RICHARD NORRIS,
STAY-MAKER, from LONDON,
MAKES all sorts of stays and jumps, turn'd and plain, with French and Mecklenburg waistcoats, German jackets and slips, after the neatest and best manner, and at the most reasonable rates. Any Ladies uneasy in their shapes, he likewise fits without any incumberance; young ladies and growing misses, inclin'd to carts and risings in their hips and shoulders, he likewise prevents, by methods approved of by the society of stay-makers, in London: he acquires the first fashions of the court of London, by a correspondent he has settled there. He has had the honour of working for several ladies of distinction, both in England and in this city, with universal applause, and flatters himself he gave entire satisfaction. As he engages his work preferable to any done in these parts, for neatness and true fitting.

N. B. The said Norris cuts whale bone for merchants and others, and sells his bone at the lowest price. He returns his sincere thanks to all his good and kind customers, and hopes their good word will not be wanting to his future promotion. He waits on ladies at any distance,—and is to be found next door to Mr. John Cruger, late Mayor, opposite to Mr. Lott's, in Smith-Street, New-York. 0—

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.
TO THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN IN NEW-YORK.
On Thursday the 25th and Friday the 26th Instant, will be delivered in a commodious Room, at the Queen's Head Tavern, near the Exchange.
TWO LECTURES on PNEUMATICS,
OR that Part of NATURAL PHILOSOPHY which treats of the Nature, Use and Effects of the AIR; which will be illustrated by a Variety of the principal and most important Experiments on the AIR-PUMP, that curious Machine, by which its several wonderful Properties and Effects are demonstrated, and in a very entertaining Manner made sensible to us; also the Nature and Use of Barometers, Thermometers, Hygrometers, &c. explained, by D. ECCLESTON.

There is scarce any Subject in NATURAL PHILOSOPHY that has given Rise to a greater Variety of Experiments, or that affords a more satisfactory Entertainment, than PNEUMATICS.—And as the Knowledge of NATURE has a Tendency to enlarge the human Understanding, and give us more noble and exalted Ideas of *its* great and adorable Author, it is presumed that these Lectures will be considered as a polite and rational Amusement; and as several who may attend them, may, perhaps, not have made PHILOSOPHY a previous Study, Care will be taken to make every Proposition and Experiment as plain and evident as the Nature of the Subject will admit of, so as to afford an instructive and agreeable Entertainment.

The Room will be open to receive Company at Six, and the Lecture begin precisely at Seven o'Clock.—Admission Half a Dollar.——Tickets to be had at Mr. Guine's and Mr. Holt's, Printers, and at the Tavern.——There will only be about 30 Tickets issued out for each Evening, as more than that Number can't conveniently attend these Lectures at once.

N. B. The above Lectures will be continued on Thursday and Friday Evenings, for one or two Weeks only.

Any Number of Ladies and Gentlemen, not less than 20, nor exceeding 30, that choose to subscribe, may have private Lectures.

Perth-Amboy, New Jersey, Sept. 6, 1770.

DESERTED from the 29th Regiment of Foot, WILLIAM SIMPSON, Fifer, aged 19 Years, 5 Feet 8 Inches high, born in the Regiment, straight and well made, fair Complexion, thin Face, long Visage, large Nose, large Limbs, short brown Hair, blue Eyes, speaks short, and pretty much on the Irish Accent; a large Hole or Hollow on the top Part of his Scull, occasioned by a Fracture received at Castle Island; no Hair growing on it; plays well on the Flute and Fife, and plays a little on the Violin and French Horn. Had on when he went away, a short yellow Coat, fac'd Red, red Fall-down Collar, red Wings and Lining, the Coat lac'd with Drummers' Lace, white Linen Waistcoat and Breeches, a black Cap, bound with white Tape, the Number of the Regiment in the Front, and a Scarlet Worsted Feather round the upper Part of the Front.----Whoever apprehends and secures the above Deserter, so that he may be delivered over to the aboves'aid Regiment at Perth-Amboy, or to the Commanding Officer of the 26th Regiment at New-York, shall receive TEN DOLLARS Reward, on Application to either Commanding Officers.

N. B. If the above Deserter chooses to return to his Colours, Col. Carr assures him of a Pardon, if he returns, or gives himself up before the Beginning of December next.

MRS. JOHNSON, (formerly Mrs. Chetwood) informs the public, that she keeps a house of entertainment, in the large and commodious house next adjoining the court-house, in Elizabeth-Town, (formerly Mr. Shute's) also good stabling for horses, and conveniencies for carriages. 49—

Wanted to go to Virginia, *on good Wages,*
A Sober single Man, of a good Character, who understands the Smith's Business and is a good Workman.
ALSO,
Will be wanted the beginning of December next, a single Man of like Character, who understands the tending and Management of a Merchant's Mill, in the same Place, who may likewise hear of good Encouragement, by applying to the Printer at the Exchange. 36—

To be charter'd immediately,
For any Part of the West-India Islands,
On reasonable Terms,
THE Sloop MERCURY, (Bermuda built, single Deck, about 100 Tons burthen) HINSON GILBERT, Master, at Cruger's Wharf; apply to JOHN HARRIS CRUGER, or to the Captain.
New-York, Oct. 2, 1770. 48 51

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Robert Griffith, an insolvent, are required to pay the same on or before the the 1st of November next without fail, to John R. Myer, or John Alsop, Assignees. 48 51

TO BE SOLD, BY
PHILIP LIVINGSTON,
At his Store, near the Ferry Stairs;
IRISH linens, worsted plush, Turkey burdets, Manchester velvets, peelong sattins, cotton gowns, Russia duck, white wash brushes and hand brushes; white cotton counterpains, loaf, lump and double refined sugars; 30d. nails, deck and sheathing nails, rice, New-York rum, Jamaica spirits, cordials in casks and in cases, Geneva and brandy, sweet oil, capers and olives, marble chimney pieces, and square slabs; cordage, Madeira wine, looking glasses, netting twine, jallop root, grindstones, Jamaica sugar, and a few bundles choice dress deerskins. New-York, 28th June, 1770. 36—

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing Work is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.

ACCOUNTS of two important VICTORIES gained lately by the RUSSIANS over the TURKS, by Sea and Land.

THE Ruſſians were ſo lucky as to make good their way into the Archipelago much ſobner than was expected, as the uſual courſe of the winds could not be depended on to carry them ſooner than September. They were not, however, far advanced into the ſea, when, on the 15th of July, being nineteen ſhips, commanded by Admiral Elphinſtone, they fell in with the Turkiſh fleet, conſiſting of twenty-three ſhips, commanded by Zeffier Bey. They engaged each other with the appearance of great ardour on both ſides, and after an obſtinate engagement, the Turks were obliged to yield the victory; and thoſe of their veſſels which remained in a condition to effect it, ſaved themſelves by flight. It is ſuppoſed the Turkiſh Admiral Zeffier Bey, was very near being taken, as the veſſel ſunk in which he was preſumed to be, as the commander was ſeen to get out of her, with great difficulty, into a boat.

The loſs of the Turks in the above-mentioned engagement, is three ſhips taken by the Ruſſians, two ſunk, and ſeveral others ſo diſabled, in appearance, as to be in great danger of foundering before they could reach any port; the reſt were diſperſed, moſt of them in a ſhattered condition. The Ruſſians on their part, received very inconſiderable damage. The Ruſſian fleet will not at preſent endeavour to force its paſſage to Conſtantinople, on account of the plague being in that city and neighbourhood; but while it waits a more favourable ſeaſon, it will find important work, in deſtroying the remainder of the Turkiſh marine [illegible] ſe ſeas, in taking the principal iſlands in the Arch[illegible] cutting off ſupply of proviſions from Conſtan[illegible]

The [illegible]ians had entirely evacuated the Morea, before their fleet paſſed up the Archipelago, having anſwered their intended purpoſe, landing part of them, for making an embarraſſing diverſion to the arms of the Grand Signior

By an expreſs which arrived by way of Germany, and through Holland, certain and authentic advice is bro't of a moſt ſignal and total victory of the Ruſſians over the principal army of the Turks, on the 15th of July.

Extract of a Letter of Count Romanzoff's dated July the 19th, from the enemy's camp upon the Pruth, on the other ſide of the River Larga.

"At the defeat of the enemy on the 18th of June, upon the eminences leading towards Bender, our army purſued and came up with them on the 15th of July, when the Turks had fortified their army upon a very ſteep mountain on the other ſide of the river Larga. The enemy poured down upon us his beſt cavalry, to the amount of 20,000 men, which however were repulſed with very great loſs.

"As had intelligence that the Turkiſh army, conſiſting of 80,000 men, was commanded by Caplan Girey, Kan of the Crimea, who had under him three of the moſt eminent Baſhaws, I reſolved to come to a deciſive engagement with him; which began on the 15th of July, and ended in a moſt compleat victory on our ſide: for as ſoon as our men had gained the ſummit of the mountain, they drove the enemy out of our entrenchments ſucceſſively, till they fled in the utmoſt confuſion, and abandoned to us their whole extenſive camp, and an immenſe quantity of all ſorts of ammunition and proviſions, together with 30 pieces of fine braſs cannon, and a great number of colours.

"As the purſuit of the enemy by our troops engroſſes all my time at preſent, I am not able to ſend you the particulars of this glorious action, as to the number of the ſlain, priſoners, and trophies, &c. till the next opportunity."

The following account is brought by the letters from Leghorn: 'The progreſs of the Ruſſian arms in the Morea, 'aſtoniſhes all that hear of it. ——— The Empreſs of Ruſſia 'is already become miſtreſs of the greateſt part of the 'Peloponneſus, and of ſeveral ports, and with a handful 'of her troops, joined by ſome thouſand Greeks, ſhe is 'giving law to a power which has hitherto been conſider-'ed as one of the moſt reſpectable in Europe.'

Extract of a Letter from Genoa, July 7.

"Letters from Spain adviſe the arrival of Lieutenant General O'Reiley from Louiſiana, and that he has given his Catholick Majeſty an account of his proceedings in that Colony, which France ceded to Spain by the late treaty of Peace. As ſoon as he took poſſeſſion of it, he aboliſhed the ſuperior Council, of the Province, and eſtabliſhed in the room of it a Tribunal and Judges agreeable to the law obſerved in the Indies; regulated the adminiſtration of juſtice, and put trade upon a footing advantageous, both for the Colonies and the Mother Country; reduced the number of officers to half what they amounted to when the French were in poſſeſſion of the country; and after ſeveral other uſeful regulations, he gave the Government to Don Louis Uſaga, and ſent the uſual preſents to the Chiefs of the Indians, leaving the Inhabitants by this means in perfect good order, and himſelf highly in their favour."

TRIESTA, *July 7.*

GENERAL Count Orſow, being adviſed that the army of the Seraſquier, who commanded in the Morea, was every day increaſing, and finding he could not have any reliance either on the Mainottes or the Greeks of that province, and having farther received advice that the Turkiſh fleet had ſailed for Tenedos, he abandoned the Morea, and embarked his troops on board the fleet, in order to meet that of the Turks. The Ruſſians, before they abandoned Navarino, laid a train in order to blow up the Turks on their entry into that fortreſs; but by ſome miſtake it had a contrary effect, blew up before the time intended, and deſtroyed great numbers of Mainottes and Greek inhabitants. After this event, the Seraſquier advanced towards Marina, to puniſh the inhabitants for their revolt. The Dulcignotes have alſo teſtified their zeal for the Grand Signior, having landed a conſiderable force at Miſolonghi, cut the inhabitants in pieces, and reduced their chief town to aſhes; they alſo ſet fire to the veſſels in the harbours, which were all deſtroyed.

Ancon, July 9. Letters from Corfu adviſe, that the Ruſſians have abandoned Navarino, the only ſtrong place they had left in the Morea. They add, that the Turks who had advanced within ſome diſtance of the town, ſeeing part of the fortifications blown up, immediately repaired thither to ſecure the reſt; and finding that the Ruſſians left behind them three pieces of cannon, they diſcharged them ſeveral times againſt the Ruſſian ſhips, and that the Admiral's ſhip was much damaged by this means. Theſe letters confirm, that the Ruſſians have ſunk two Turkiſh ſhips belonging to Jaffier Bey of Napoli di Romani.

Leghorn, July 13. They write from Baſtia, that the Corſican Mountaineers have lately committed ſome freſh exceſſes. They plundered the houſe of a nobleman named Giviai, at Campile, in the Pieve of Caſſacconi, and then murdered that nobleman and his nephew. The Count de Marbœuf, upon being informed of this affair, ordered the garriſon of Baſtia to march againſt them, and has taken ſuch meaſures for apprehending them, that it will be next to impoſſible for them to eſcape.

Copenhagen, July 23. This day the Ruſſian fleet, from Cronſtadt and Revel, to the number of 18 or 20 ſhips, arrived in our road.

Dantzick, July 20. The following are the principal demands made by his Majeſty the King of Pruſſia on this city: 1. That we ſhall ſettle and pay without delay, all the demands made by the ſubjects of the King of Pruſſia on this city and the Burghers 2. That the Pruſſians ſhall have liberty to inliſt recruits agreeable to the treaty of Whelaver. 3. The city ſhall not ſuffer any Pruſſian deſerters to continue there. 4. That the money conſigned to the Pruſſian Reſident in Dantzick ſhall not be liable to inſpection. And, 5. That the inhabitants ſhall comport themſelve in ſuch manner as not to give any cauſe of complaint hereafter to his Majeſty. On conforming to the above, and paying the ſum of 75,000 ducats, at three payments, we are to have liberty to depute two counſellors to wait on his Majeſty, in order to put an end to this matter, which has given us great uneaſineſs.

Peterſburgh, July 12. The letters that are daily received here in great numbers, unanimouſly confirm the defeat of the Princes Repnin and Proſorowſki: They alſo mention that General Romanzow, who had advanced ten miles on the other ſide of Choczim, to ſuccour them, having heard of their defeat, had retired to the Neiſter, and ſent all the heavy baggage on the other ſide of that river. The laſt advices add to this news, that the general ſeeing himſelf threatened by 70,000 of the enemy, who were encamped on the Pruth, about eight leagues from him, paſſed the Neiſter after ſome ſkirmiſhes; and they add that his rear ſuffered much by the Ottoman horſe. We are impatient for the particulars of theſe unforeſeen events: as alſo for the ſtate of general Penin's army which is repreſented as ſurrounded by Tartars, who almoſt ruin him by fatigue, and intercepting his proviſions; for the reſt they ſay, that the Grand Viſier, after paſſing the Danube, ordered the bridge of Iſaktcha, and that of boats, which he had built at Gurgelow, to be broken down, and then declared to his troops that they muſt conquer or die on this ſide of that river.

Warſaw, July 23. According to our laſt advices from the frontiers of Turkey, the Ruſſian army hath retired a little back, and is poſted advantageouſly to face the numerous troops of the Turks. It was not through any fear of the latter that the Ruſſians have abandoned Moldavia, but only on account of the epidemical diſtemper which hath begun to prevail there. It is ſaid this diſtemper hath alſo broke out at Laſlaw, in Volhinia, at Bar, and in the neighbourhood of Raminiec.

All we know of General Panin's army is, that it hath advanced towards Bender. Mr. Zaremba, Regimentary of the Confederacy, who was ſituated near Petrikau with 4000 men, hath quitted that diſtrict upon the approach of Col. Drewitz, and diſperſed his troops.

July 25. Gen. Count de Romanzow is advanced to the Danube without meeting with the leaſt obſtruction in his march; a body of Turks who paſſed that river, retired upon his approach to a little neck, between the Pruth and the Danube. It is given out here, that the Turks have ſet fire to Bender, and left it; and that they are gone towards Oczacow; but this news wants confirmation, However, it is certain, that the Tartars have been three times repulſed, with great loſs, by general Panin.

From the Frontiers of Poland, July 27. The army of General Romanzow has reached the banks of the Danube without any loſs; and the body of troops which the Grand Viſier had detached to watch their motions, is retired to the point of land which is formed by the junction of the Pruth and the Danube. General Panin, who is before Bender, has three times repulſed the Tarters who had attacked his troops.

Naples, July 17. We learn from Malta, that on the 24th ult. Five Ruſſian ſhips paſſed by that iſland, ſteering for the iſland of Minorca. Some give out they have on board 7000 Greeks, who are deſirous to ſettle on that iſland; but others ſay that the above ſhips have been ſeparated from the Ruſſian fleet, on account of their having a contagious diſtemper on board.

LONDON, *Auguſt 6.*

The Ruſſians being driven entirely from the Morea, and having collected all their ſtrength on board their fleet, ſeem to put all to the hazard of a naval engagement. If they ſhould even conquer the Turks, their fleet muſt be ſhattered, and they will not ſoon be able to repair it; whilſt the Turks who are at home, may ſoon repair their damages. If, on the contrary, the Ruſſians ſhould be worſted, moſt of the powers in the Mediterranean, would, doubtleſs, no longer continue neuter, but take that opportunity to put a final period to the Ruſſian naval power in the Mediterranean.

Auguſt 7. They write from Port Mahon, that the Emperor of Morocco has ſent a fleet of ſeven ſhips againſt the Spaniſh part of Ceuta in Africa; and that an army of near 40,000 Moors were to attack it on the land ſide, at the ſame time.

The above fortreſs originally belonged to the prince of Africa; it is ſituated on the coaſt of Barbary, at the extremity of a very fine harbour, almoſt oppoſite to Gibraltar. It was taken from the Moors in 1415, by the Portugueſe, and then afterwards given to the Spaniards, who now poſſeſs it. The Africans attacked it vigorouſly in 1697, but were obliged to raiſe the ſiege; it is however to be apprehended, that the genius of the preſent King of Morocco will enable him to wreſt it from the Spaniſh crown.

Authentic letters from Gibraltar mention, that an Engliſh ſloop of war had put into that port, having orders from the miniſtry to prevent all ſubjects of Great-Britain in the Mediterranean, from entering on board the Ruſſian fleet.

Diſpatches which were received a few days ſince from Copenhagen, inform us that his Daniſh Majeſty is now actually preparing to take up arms againſt the court of France,

Some extraordinary demands for ſuppoſed claims, and a reſtitution of certain loſſes, we are told, will certainly be made on ſome foreign powers by the Britiſh court in a very ſhort time.

Extract of a Letter from Lenberg, in Poland, dated July 12.

Col. Shutze, in the ſervice of the Confederates, was detached lately from Konieczki, by the famous Pulaſki, with 300 huſſars and 60 Polanders, towards the mountains in this neighbourhood. He arrived at two o'clock in the morning of the 7th inſt. in the ſuburb named Cracow, and ſurpriſed M. Tranbenberg, a Colonel in the ſervice of the Ruſſians, who lodged there, and before whoſe houſe there was only a guard of three carbineers, one of whom was immediately ſhot. Colonel Tranbenberg eſcaped precipitately from his bed through the garden, and happily took refuge in this town.

"When the Confederates entered his chamber, they found his ſpouſe there, very big with child, who had got out of bed, was then in her ſhift, and endeavouring to eſcape as well as her huſband, one of the barbarians immediately ſtruck her on the head with his ſabre, another diſcharged his muſket into her breaſt, and a third run his ſabre through the body of this unfortunate lady, who had fallen to the ground, bathed in her blood. She died the moment after, while the inhuman murderers ſtole her huſband's money conſiſting of ſeven hundred roubles and four hundred ducats.

"They then endeavoured to force the gate of Cracow, and afterwards that of Halize, but were repulſed at both and retired at ſeven o'clock in the morning to Naway, a league and a half from hence. Colonel Tranbenberg purſued them with 50 Carbineers and 60 infantry, and attacked them at Nawary. The Confederates retreated towards Poſtomyly, and took refuge in a wood, after having had 70 men killed. The loſs of the Ruſſians was inconſiderable."

According to private advices from Liſbon, we learn that the public in general are extremely alarmed at the line of circumvallation which is now formed round Portugal by the Spaniſh troops, and ſome incendiary papers have lately been dropped in the ſtreets of the capital inſinuating that a deſign was hatching to ſell the kingdom to the Catholic King.

It is certainly a fact, that the Dorſetſhire was ordered to complete her number of men, (viz. 500) and to ſail immediately for the Streights. She is to be joined at Spithead by the Auguſta, from Chatham; and the Edgar at Plymouth. The reaſon aſſigned for their ſudden departure, is owing to a fleet of French ſhips having juſt ſailed for the Streights; it is imagined to annoy the Ruſſians.

Auguſt 9. Letters from the Sound ſay, that the third Ruſſian ſquadron fitted out at Cronſtadt paſſed there with a fair wind, for the Humber, where it is to take in whatever things it may ſtand in need of, and then proceed to the Mediterranean. A great number of regular troops are embarked on board this ſquadron.

D. PROPERT,

Professor of MUSIC,

TAKES this Method of acquainting the Ladies and Gentlemen of this City, that he teaches the Organ, Harpsichord, Guittar, German Flute, &c. and has a variety of new Music, Roman Strings for Violins, and musical Instruments, among which is a very fine toned Harpsichord and a Forte Piano; all which he disposes of at Mr. Philip Kissick's, Wine Merchant, the upper End of Queen-Street. The above D. Propert gives out Platts for Organs, from 35l. to 300l. and every Business in the musical Way done with the greatest Honour and Expedition.

Music has ever been held in the highest Esteem, by the most exalted Characters, and finest Geniuses of almost every Age and Nation. The pleasing Sensations and fine Movements of the various Passions which Music is capable of exciting in the human Breast, have deservedly placed it in the highest Class of mechanical, and most pleasing of the liberal Arts.

Tho' the Body and Mind are so very different in their Natures, there is such an intimate Relation between them, that they are mutually affected, in a very high Degree, by each other; when either is disordered and uneasy, the other participates, and becomes incapable of a free Exercise of its natural Powers; In like manner, when either the Body or Mind can exercise its Faculties with the greatest Freedom and Alacrity, they are each mutually affected, and are then in the fittest Disposition for the most noble Employments of which their Natures are capable.

Music, which is an agreeable Modulation of Sounds harmonizing with the Tone of the Nerves and Organs of hearing in the human Body, has a most powerful Influence in producing such bodily Sensations, as affect the mind, with the various Passions of which those Sounds are expressive; and is therefore capable of raising the Soul into Dispositions for the most pleasing, useful and noble purposes.

Music says Mr. Addison, when thus applied, raises noble Hints in the Mind of the Hearer, and fills it with great Conceptions; it strengthens Devotion and advances Praise into Rapture; it lengthens every Act of Worship and produces more lasting and permanent Impressions in the Mind, than those which accompany any transient Forms of Words that are uttered in the ordinary Method of religious Worship; Pleasure and Duty, go hand in hand, and the greater our Satisfaction is, the greater is our Religion. There is no other Art so various perhaps and universal in its Influence, as Music. It inkindles in Battle, and elevates in the Temple: Solemnizes the Funeral and exhilerates the Banquet; transports us in the Chorus and ravishes in the Solo Parts; cheers and inspirits in the Chace and Ball Room, and lulls and composes in the Grove and Bed Chamber; it soothes in Distress, amuses in Melancholy, and entertains in Solitude; and as it charms and harmonizes Youth, it delights and solaces old Age; nay it melts the Tyrant into Tenderness and softens the Barbarian into Sense and Civility; it may be said to be the very Language of Nature, and almost coeval with Nature itself; for it has Expression for all the various Passions and Emotions of the Heart and Soul, and like Painting and Beauty is not confined to any one particular Nation but understood and admired all the World over; and like Poetry and Religion, the most Authentic as well as the most Sublime and inspired Memorials of Antiquity, abound with Instances of its marvellous Effects. It cannot therefore be wondered at, that this Art has obtained the Patronage, Regard and Praises of the greatest Personages, and hath been the Delight and Study of every polished and ingenious Nation, in all Climates and in all Ages.

THE imposition of a tax upon goods imported from Great Britain to her Colonies, altho' a palpable violation of their most sacred rights, was not more injurious to them, than in itself impolitic, absurd and detrimental to Great Britain, herself; Yet, notwithstanding the absurdity of the measure, the contrivers of it had cunning enough to lay the tax upon articles so necessary to us, that it was with reason supposed we could not do without them, and therefore should be compelled by our wants, to submit to the imposition.

The resolutions of the colonies to stop importation from Great Britain, till she retracted her unjust claims, was judiciously calculated to answer the end, but defective in making provision for a supply of the necessary articles by other means.——If this supply cannot be obtained, for articles of absolute necessity, it is impossible that our agreement for non-importation should long subsist, or answer the end proposed. It is incumbent therefore, upon every one who is a friend to the design, and would preserve the rights and liberties of his country, to give all possible encouragement to the manufactures among ourselves, of those necessary articles on which Great Britain has imposed duties. Among these articles none is more necessary and considerable than paper,——not more easily supplied, among our selves, if proper encouragement is given,—encouragement that it is in every one's power to give,—to the paper makers ——Without rags it is impossible for them to supply us with paper,—There are rags abundantly sufficient for the purpose, if people would only be at the pains to save them —The value to each person is such a trifle, they do not think it worth while, but they should not save them merely for the value to themselves, but from a principle of love to their country,—if they were even to give them to the paper makers, they would find their account in the service they would do their country, in whose welfare their own is involved. The little that every one might contribute to this article, would raise a quantity sufficient to answer the end,—And surely those who will not be at the pains of this little service, cannot be friends to their country, nor expect to be so esteemed.

☞ Ready Money given for CLEAN RAGS, by JOHN KEATING, Who makes and sells Writing and Printing Paper, &c.

LEFT to be publish'd, by Subscription, A Pamphlet, entitled, A True and Faithful Narrative of the Love Intrigues of the Author, William Clark, Soldier in his Majesty's 29th Regiment of Foot,——in which is given, a faithful Account of his Courtship Marriage and Bedding with Mary Nowel, Daughter of Joseph Nowel, Boat-builder, at North End Boston; with a Description how much he suffered on said Account.——The Piece will make about 60 Pages in Octavo, in which the Reader will find Satisfaction.

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ALSO,

POWDER,
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London IC steel, Blister'd steel
German do.
Best refin'd bar iron,
Hoop iron,
Copperas,
Chalk,
Iron pots and kettles, equal to the Holland,
Large iron tea kettles,
Do. stew pans,
Do. dripping pans,
Do. Skillets, dogs, waggon and cart boxes,
Post and box coffee mills,
Sealed half bushels,
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Clout nails sorted,
Brads sorted from 1d. to 6d.
Files sorted from the largest rubbers to the smallest
ward files,
Chissels, plain irons, &c. &c. sorted, superior to those imported from Great Britain, and at a less price,
American made Sithes,
Straw knives,
Best long and short steel
Blade mill saws, single or in sets, other saws of different sorts,
Fine brass wire for wheat screens,
Indian beads sorted,
Do. looking glasses and
Hatchets,
Best yellow oil flints, very cheap by the thousand or greater quantity,
Velvet corks cheap,
Best glue,
House and horse bells.

—Homines ad Deos nullâ re propiùs accedunt, quàm Salutem hominibus dando, CICERO.

DOCTOR GRAHAM,

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON, from LONDON,

Takes this Method to acquaint the PUBLIC,

THAT he may be consulted at his apartments, at Mrs. French's in Maiden-lane, in this city, in all the disorders incident to the human body; but particularly in the diseases of the *Eyes* and *Ears*. Patients who choose it, or whose disorders require it, may be attended at their own houses.

All that the Doctor chooses to say concerning his medical abilities, is, that after several years study at the justly celebrated University of Edinburgh, he has travelled and attended upon the Hospitals and Infirmaries in London, Edinburgh, Dublin, &c. as well as the lectures of the most eminent professors in several parts of Europe. He has resided in Maryland, about twelve months, and in that time he hath happily restored great numbers to their sight and hearing, who had been deemed incurable by other Practitioners.

The anatomy of the human body in general, has always been his favourite study; but the structure and diseases of those important organs, to which nature has assigned the most useful offices of life, the eyes and ears, have for several years particularly engaged his attention: From thence he endeavoured to deduce upon rational principles, methods of cure now confirmed and improved by the nicest observations, in the course of a very extensive practice.

Female Complaints in general, especially those disorders to which that delicate sex are, at a certain period of life liable, he has been very successful in removing.

Cancers, old Sores, and obstinate *scorbutic Ulcers*, are likewise cured with certainty, and, for the most part, without any painful operation.

Notwithstanding this city is at present supplied with Practitioners in physic and surgery, eminent in their profession, worthy and capable of the weighty, the important charge with which they are entrusted; yet, as it hath been a constant rule with the Doctor never to demand any money from those whose diseases he may judge incurable, but on the contrary, to administer, *gratis*, such directions as may alleviate the maladies they have the misfortune to labour under: And in consideration of the great success which has attended his practice his tenderness and moderation, to even the poorest individual, he hopes he stands recommended to some share of the favour of the candid and respectable inhabitants of these parts of British America, who can readily distinguish true merit from pretended knowledge. 42—

*** Letters and messages from the country will be attended to.

Just published and to be Sold by the Printer, at the Exchange.

DIVINE

MEDITATIONS AND PRAYERS,

Fitted for

Morning and Evening Service,

And the

Solemn Occasion of Receiving

THE

HOLY COMMUNION.

Designed to purify the Heart, and to kindle Fervors of Devotion in the Minds of all serious Christians.

ADVETISEMENT.

Serious Meditations on Divine Things, and on what concerns our eternal Interest, is certainly one of the most rational, necessary Employments of a rational, immortal Being,—one of the most conducive to our peace of Mind, and to our Progress in true Religion. As this Duty is of Importance, so also it is attended with Difficulty. The imperfection of our Nature, the lures of Sin, the temptations and Cares of this World, conspire to interrupt our *Meditations*, often give us a Disrelish for the Duty. Hence we stand in need, not only of Divine Aid, but also of every external Help, to assist us in the Discharge of it.

Of the various Tracts that have been written to assist devout Christians in their *Meditations*, the above is one of the best, and therefore it has been thought adviseable to reprint it. The Subjects for Meditation are very judiciously chosen,—the Style is nervous, elegant and concise, being a kind of poetic Prose, divided into short Verses,——the Sentiments are just, striking and sublime,—the Principles, orthodox and evangelical. A Vein of warm Piety runs thro' the Whole, every Line is animated with manly, rational Devotion, and speaks the Language of an humble, believing, zealous Heart, which pants after God, and an Interest in the Redeemer. In a Word, this little Treatise has a direct Tendency to "humble the Sinner, to exalt the Saviour, to "promote Holiness;" and therefore it is hoped, that well disposed Persons will reap Advantage from the Perusal of it.

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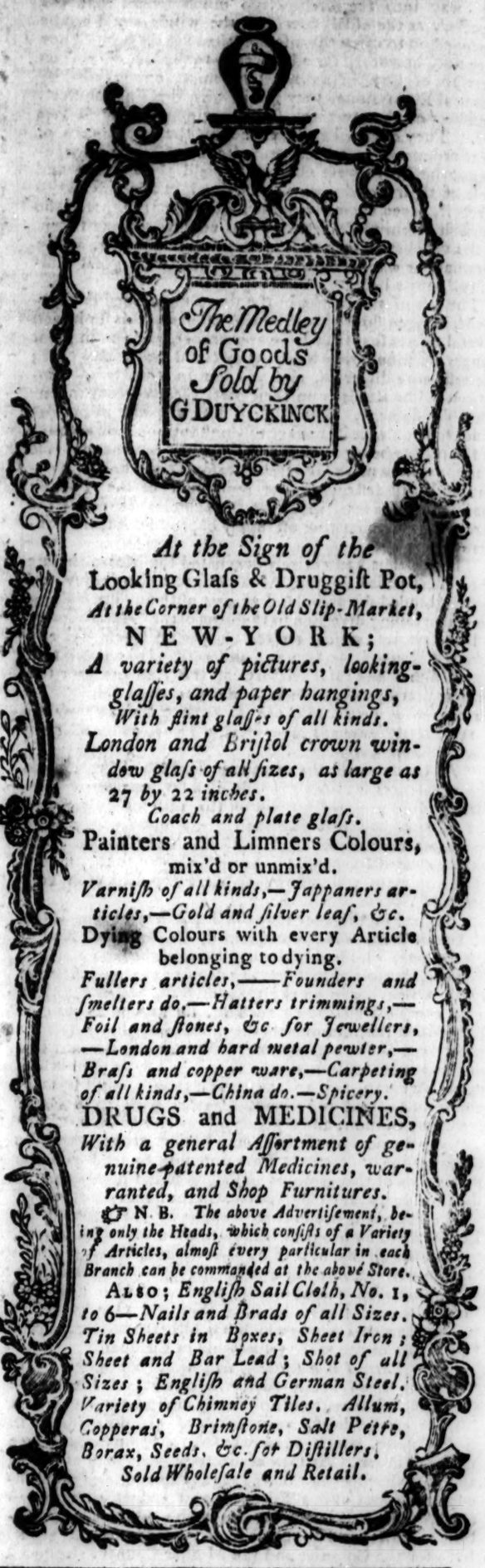

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A variety of pictures, looking-glasses, and paper hangings,

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